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**SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE & TRAINING
Quarterly Report
Third Quarter, FY05
April – June, 2005**

July, 2005

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NARRATIVE

TITLE

Quick Response, Short-Term Technical Assistance and Training Supporting Gender Integration in USAID Operating Units under Leadership of EGAT/WID, GEW-I-01-02-00019-00

Background

A contract to carry out this assistance was awarded to a consortium led by DevTech Systems, Inc. on September 30, 2002. The objectives of the contract are: 1) to support the efforts of EGAT/WID to further the integration of gender in all Agency policies, programs, projects, research materials, information systems and in multilateral and bilateral policy dialogue efforts; 2) to increase awareness of, information about, and skills for addressing gender issues; and 3) to provide intellectual and technical leadership in gender integration and the advancement of women in development.

Expected Results

Technical services provided will support USAID Missions, USAID operating units in Washington, and others (host country governments, NGOs, other USAID partners and other donors, etc.) requiring innovative gender expertise and approaches in assessment/analysis, design, implementation and evaluation of programs and projects to ensure that gender is included as a key development variable in all activities. These services will enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of USAID's development assistance by identifying and building on women's roles and capabilities and identifying and minimizing the constraints to women's participation in social, economic and political processes. Technical training on gender in USAID's various strategic focuses and sectors (economic growth, agriculture and trade; democracy, conflict and humanitarian assistance; and global health) will also be provided.

Project Core Activities

The Project Core Activities for the third quarter (April - June, FY05) are divided into the following four parts:

- A. Activity Narrative and Task Report** – The Activity Narrative and the Task Report contain both a discussion and account of events covered during the reporting period, as well as planning for future undertakings done during the reporting period. The Task Report includes a timeframe for each event.

B. Significant Results – A summary of significant results accomplished to date.

C. Project Management – A report on what activities were accomplished to fulfill contractual responsibilities.

D. Implementation Constraints – A report of constraints to the fulfillment of specific contractual responsibilities, and adjustments made to the plan.

A.1. Quarterly Activity Narrative

DevTech responded to various requests from EGAT/WID and USAID Missions for Short-term Technical Assistance and Training (STTA&T) during the third quarter of FY05. DevTech also responded to requests for STTA&T from other USAID operating units including, EGAT/AG, WID, NRM, PR, and OTI.

DevTech reviewed Country Strategy Statements for Afghanistan, Cambodia, West Bank/Gaza and Serbia & Montenegro.

During the third quarter DevTech initiated technical assistance to USAID/El Salvador in order to implement the recommendations made in the 2004 gender assessment and to assist the recently-established Mission Gender Committee in incorporating gender considerations into the design, implementation and evaluation of their respective SO programs and activities. DevTech also finalized gender assessment reports for USAID/Bosnia and USAID/Serbia & Montenegro.

A substantial part of DevTech's support went to USAID Operating Units during the third quarter. DevTech continues to provide a significant amount of support to the West Africa Water Initiative (WAWI), which began in the fourth quarter of FY04. This quarter, the three national gender consultants, with support from the US consultant/team leader, conducted regional gender training workshops in their respective countries – Ghana, Mali and Niger. Reports detailing the team's work can be found in Annexes A and B of this report. A set of topical strategy papers in the areas of HIV/AIDS, Economic Opportunity and Trade, Agriculture, Education, Women in Conflict and Post-Conflict situations, Muslim Women, and NGOs and Civil Society, being prepared by EGAT/WID with assistance from a DevTech consultant was completed in draft and submitted for review and approval. DevTech continues to provide gender expertise to a project of the Microenterprise Development Office in collaboration with the IRIS Center at the University of Maryland to develop a manual on poverty measurement tools. Additionally, DevTech is collaborating with the NRM Office to integrate gender into a series of Sustainable Tourism training modules. DevTech also fielded a consultant for an extensive gender evaluation for the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) program in Afghanistan; the report will be published next quarter. During the quarter DevTech finalized a gender analysis report for the EGAT and USAID/Bangladesh Energy Offices.

At the end of the quarter a DevTech consultant provided a presentation to EGAT/AG and NRM U.S. University partners regarding the ADS gender requirements.

Demand for gender training continues to be an important aspect of the technical assistance provided by DevTech. A DevTech consultant traveled to Dublin, Ireland at the end of the quarter to provide gender training for USAID/AG partners at the Global Livestock CRSP conference. DevTech TOI staff and senior technical advisors continued work on the gender training modules. DevTech has also been revising and distributing a resource CD of tools for gender integration.

A.2. Quarterly Task Report

1. Technical Assistance to EGAT/WID

Tasks Completed this Quarter:

1. Country Strategy and Concept Paper Reviews

DevTech reviewed Country Strategy Statements for Afghanistan, Cambodia, West Bank/Gaza and Serbia & Montenegro.

2. EGAT/WID Topical Strategy Papers

DevTech provided a consultant to manage the production of a set of strategy papers on discrete women's issues. The consultant's work was completed during this period and drafts of the papers have been submitted for review and approval.

2. Technical Assistance to Missions

Tasks Completed this Quarter:

1. USAID/Bosnia

The final gender assessment report was submitted to the Mission and EGAT/WID.

2. USAID/Serbia & Montenegro

The final gender assessment report was submitted to the Mission and EGAT/WID.

3. USAID/El Salvador

Provided technical assistance to implement the recommendations made in the 2004 gender assessment for integrating gender into El Salvador's Mission programs.

Tasks Planned for Next Quarter:

1. Summary report on the gender integration activities in USAID/El Salvador programs, and recommendations for next steps.

2. Gender assessment/analysis of the program components of USAID/Cambodia's recently approved Strategy Statement.
3. Potential gender assessment in Albania and technical assistance to USAID/South Africa to implement recommendations of earlier assessment.

3. Technical Assistance to Other USAID Operating Units

Tasks Completed this Quarter:

1. West Africa Water Initiative

Short-term gender mainstreaming technical assistance for field partner organizations in the West Africa Water Initiative (WAWI). International and national gender experts conducted regional gender training workshops for WAWI partners in all three focus countries (Ghana, Mali and Niger). (Quarterly Report in Annex B)

2. EGAT/EIT/E Bangladesh

The final report of a gender analysis and recommendations for a gender plan of action for the USAID/Bangladesh Energy Office was submitted this quarter.

3. EGAT/PR/MD

A DevTech consultant providing technical assistance to the Microenterprise Development Office to collaborate with the IRIS Center at the University of Maryland to incorporate appropriate center considerations in their poverty measurement tools.

4. EGAT/NRM

A collaborative effort with the NRM Office to integrate gender into a series of Sustainable Tourism training modules.

5. USAID/Afghanistan, OTI

A comprehensive evaluation of the gender aspects of OTI's program in Afghanistan was conducted this quarter.

6. EGAT/AG

A DevTech consultant provided a presentation in a meeting of U.S. University partners of EGAT/AG and EGAT/NRM, regarding the ADS gender integration requirements and recent efforts to integrate gender considerations in agricultural research activities.

Tasks Planned for Next Quarter:

1. Continue work with EGAT/NRM on integrating gender into the Sustainable Tourism training modules.
2. International and national gender experts will continue to provide technical

<p>assistance to the WAWI partners, building upon the skills presented in the gender integration workshops.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Continued technical assistance on gender to EGAT/PR/MD Final report on the gender evaluation of OTI's program in Afghanistan
<p><u>4. Trainings and Workshops</u></p> <p><i>Tasks Completed this Quarter:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>AG/CRSP Conference</u> A DevTech consultant conducted gender training for USAID/AG partners at the Global Livestock CRSP conference in Dublin, Ireland. 15 women and 32 men were trained over a two day period. <u>WAWI</u> One international and three national gender experts successfully conducted gender training workshops in Ghana, Mali and Niger for the WAWI partners. Over 75 men and women were trained. <u>Gender Training Modules</u> DevTech TOI staff and Senior Technical Advisors continue work on a set of modules for USAID-specific gender integration training, which will be distributed in an electronic format. <p><i>Tasks Planned for Next Quarter:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-on training and technical assistance on gender integration for Conservation International Headquarter staff. Continue preparation and refinement of the gender training modules. The local consultant who conducted the gender training for USAID/Paraguay will produce training materials in Spanish. Presentation of the WAWI Workshop Report
<p><u>5. Communications, Reporting and Dissemination</u></p> <p><i>Tasks Completed this Quarter:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted Quarterly Report (Jan-Mar, 2005) to EGAT/WID and the Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC). Final gender assessment for USAID/Bosnia Final gender assessment report for USAID/Serbia & Montenegro Final report for Bangladesh E.Timor Candlenut feasibility report

6. Development and dissemination of a gender resource CD ROM
7. Prepared a concise catalogue of TOI services for all stages of the programming process
8. Presentation to EGAT WID IQC partners quarterly meeting on tools being developed for gender integration in Missions, and distribution of the gender integration resource CD prepared by TOI.

Tasks Planned for Next Quarter:

1. Quarterly Report (April – June 2005) to EGAT/WID
2. Series of program briefs to share TOI activities and results with Missions and partners.
3. Final report on the gender evaluation of OTI's Program in Afghanistan

B. Significant Results

Increased demand for follow-on technical assistance and training per recommendations from previous gender assessments. Continued development of specific tools to assist USAID missions in gender integration through the programming process, as outlined in the Annual Workplan. Resource CD and gender training modules have received very positive feedback.

C. Project Management

DevTech continues to respond quickly and effectively to requests from USAID for technical assistance and training. The scope and number of activities completed to date has provided a large consultant pool for fielding new requests and DevTech also continues to liaise with its subcontractor partners on many activities. A recent lag in demand, probably due at least in part to uncertainty about USAID reform of the programming process has provided time for the core staff and senior technical advisors to dedicate more time to the development of training modules and technical tools.

D. Implementation Constraints

The project has felt the effects of uncertainties about changes in USAID programming, in part because of rumors about proposed changes in the requirement for Mission gender assessments. This uncertainty seems to be manifested in a notable decrease in demand from field missions.

The longterm technical assistance provided for the West Africa Water Initiative has presented problems not found in TA covering a shorter and more discrete time period in terms of changes in costs due to changing field conditions and the difficulty of long-distance management with national consultants.

Trip Report: Jeanne Koopman

Trip Dates: Niger: May 24-June 6, 2005
Mali: June 7-13, 2005

Purpose: West Africa Water Initiative (WAWI) Gender Mainstreaming Workshops

Team: Mariama Amadou, Niger Gender Consultant
Aissé Diarra, Mali Gender Consultant
Jeanne Koopman, U.S. Gender Consultant

All three gender consultants provided technical and logistical support to each of two gender mainstreaming workshops held in Maradi, Niger (31 May to 3 June) and in Bamako, Mali (7-10 June).

Workshop participants were drawn from WAWI non-governmental organization partners (World Vision, UNICEF, WaterAid, Global 2000, International Trachoma Institute, Helen Keller International) and government based partners (Hydrology, Health/Sanitation, Education and Women's Ministries). In addition to the three consultants and a secretarial team in Mali, there were 32 participants in Niger (17 men and 15 women) and 26 participants in Mali (12 men and 13 women).

Accomplishments:

Following the recommendations of the first WAWI gender workshops held in 2004, these workshops concentrated on providing participants with practical, participatory tools for assessing water and sanitation problems in village and peri-urban settings from a gender and socio-economic difference perspective, on using the problem assessment to help community groups differentiated by gender, age, and social or ethnic status analyze and prioritize problems and plan activities to address these problems in a collaborative way with WAWI partners. The Mali workshop included a visit to a peri-urban area of Bamako where a local partner of WaterAid is working with communities to improve both access to potable water and sanitary infrastructure such as improved latrines and septic tanks. Both workshops were conducted in a highly participatory manner, and each received very good reviews from participants.

Problems:

In Niger, the WAWI all partner consultative meeting (including international and national partners from all three participating countries) had taken place three weeks before the gender workshops. As a result of problems encountered by WAWI-Niger during that meeting, the Department of Hydrology decided at the last minute to withdraw its participants from the gender workshop. Thus, the three participants from the DNH-Niamey were not allowed to travel to Maradi and the three participants from the regional hydrology department in Maradi were order to withdraw after one day.

The two participants from Zinder's hydrology office participated throughout the workshop.

As of our departure from Niger, the problem between World Vision/WAWI and the National Hydrology Department had not been resolved. In this context, it should be noted that WAWI has only been operating in Niger for one year and in Mali for two. The government partners who participated in the Niger workshop had had little or no actual contact with WAWI non-governmental partners who have worked quite separately from government.

A second, structural problem inherent in the WAWI activity planning process that was raised by World Vision and UNICEF participants is that the WAWI program leaves little or no time for participatory planning and gender analysis with communities and allows little scope for technological choices by communities.

Lessons Learned:

Workshop Follow-up: The attempt to have participants suggest and develop follow-up activities in small group sessions did not succeed in producing a clear follow-up program, but it did bring out problems and areas in which WAWI needs to develop improved activities and approaches. In terms of follow-up for the gender workshops, the two-day summary workshop to be held in Niamey with partners who could not attend the Maradi workshop for budgetary reasons is expected to go forward. Also the Mayor of Dungass has offered his village as a site for the possible use of tools learned with actual WAWI participant communities. Ms. Amadou will follow-up on both these possibilities. In Mali, there are three groups with similar needs that expect to develop a follow-up plan with Ms. Diarra: the Segou group of World Vision and regional government partners, the Niamey group of small, health/hygiene focused partners (ITI, HKI, Global 2000, Health/Sanitation Dept, Women's Ministry), and the WaterAid local NGO partners working in the peri-urban areas of Bamako.

Interest in Practical, Participatory Gender-Analysis Training: The focus on tools was successful in developing interest in ways in which gender and project planning issues can be approached with a gender-sensitive participatory methodology. The frustration expressed by many participants, however, was that the top-down nature of WAWI physical planning objectives and the very limited choice of technologies with which mid-level managers and field workers must cope in their everyday work leaves very little time for gender analysis, much less participatory problem analysis with men's and women's community groups. These problems must be addressed if participatory gender analysis is to be integrated into WAWI activities. One cannot expect a several day analysis to take place in all WAWI sites, but the major partners need to use participatory problem analysis and planning tools in all ecologically and socially/ethnically different areas in order to better address the most pressing water and sanitation problems in a gender-sensitive manner. It is to be noted that the Cornell-based WAWI partner specialized in field research in WAWI sites found that communities in Northern Mali felt that they had been forced to accept technologies that were not their priorities

(tube wells with hand pumps rather than wide diameter wells) since they had no choice in the matter (except to decline assistance with their water supply problems).

Workshop programs (in French) are attached.

GENRE ET GESTION DES RESSOURCES EN EAU ET ASSIAINISSEMENT: DEUXIEME ATELIER WAWI SUR LE GENRE

31 MAI AU 3 JUIN, 2000, HOTEL JANGORZO, MARADI, NIGER

Horaires	Activités	Responsables
Jour I		
9 :00 –9:15	Discours d'ouverture	Directeur de Secteur Est, World Vision
9 :15-9 :45	Présentation des participants	
9 :45- 10 :00	Présentation de WAWI	
10 :00- 10 :30	Discussion horaire et présentation du contexte et des objectifs	Almoustafa Garba, WAWI
	Detente	Mariama Amadou
	Pause Café	
10 :30- 11 :00	Calebasse Genre (plénière)	Aissé Diarra
11 :00- 12 :00	Vécu professionnel genre (travaux de groupes)	Mariama Amadou
	Pause déjeuner	
12 :00- 1 :00	Problématique genre et ressources en eau (travaux de groupe)	Mariama et Aissé
13 :00- 14 :30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effets sur la Participation Communautaire • Effets sur l'éducation (restitution en plénière)	
14 :30- 16 :00	Pause Café	

16 :00- 16 :30		
Jour 2		
8 :30-8 :45	Synthèse jour 1	
8 :45-9 :15	Introduction sur les outils « genre sensible »	Aissé Diarra
9 :15- 10 :45	Outil : Carte des ressources d'un village (groupes des hommes et des femmes)	Mariama et Jeanne
	Pause Café	
10 :45- 11 :00	Grille accès et contrôle des ressources par genre (groupes)	Aissé Diarra
11 :00- 12 :00	Horloges des activités journalières (groupes)	Mariama Amadou
	Pause déjeuner	
12 :00- 13 :00	L'analyse des problèmes liés à l'eau et assainissement à partir des outils élaborés (travail de groupe)	Aissé Diarra
13 :30- 14 :30	Restitution	
14 :30- 15 :30	Synthèse jour 2	
15 :30- 16 :00	Présentation en plénière : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pyramide des problèmes • Plan d'action communautaire 	Aissé Diarra
Jour 3		
8 :30-9 :00	Travaux de groupes (hommes/femmes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pyramide des problèmes • Plan d'action communautaire (2-3 problèmes) 	Mariama, Aissé, Jeanne
9 :00-9 :30	Pause café	
9 :30- 10 :30	Travaux de groupes (suite et fin)	
	Restitution en plénière	
	Pause déjeuner	

10 :30-10 :45	Présentation comités de gestion des points d'eau et d'assainissement	Almoustapha Garba WAWI
10 :45-11 :30	Discussion d'autres expériences en plénière	Aissé Diarra
11 :30-13 :00	Pause café	
13 :00-14 :30		
14 :30-16 :00		
16 :00-16 :30		
Jour 4 8 :30-9 :00	Synthèse jour 3	
9 :00-10 :10	Présentation et discussion sur le suivi/évaluation	Arsène Azandossessi UNICEF
10 :10-10 :30	Pause café	
10 :30-11 :30	Discussion d'autres expériences par les participants	Jeanne Koopman
11 :30-13 :00	Plan d'action et recommandations pour le suivi de l'atelier	Mariama Amadou
13 :00-14 :30	Pause déjeuner	
14 :30-16 :00	Evaluation, rapport général et clôture	

ATELIER de WAWI: Genre et programmes d'Eau, Hygiène et Assainissement

Hôtel Mandé, Bamako, Mali du 7 au 10 juin 2005.

CALENDRIER DE TRAVAIL DE L'ATELIER

HORAIRE	ACTIVITES	RESPONSABLES
JOUR I		
9H – 9H05	Mots de bienvenue	World Vision
9H05 – 9H15	Ouverture de l'atelier	Chef division hydraulique rurale
9H15- 9H45	Présentation des participants	Participants
9H45- 10H	Présentation du contexte et objectifs de l'atelier	Aissé Diarra
10H- 10H10	Présentation des atteintes et craintes	
10H10 – 10H30	Notions en genre, eau, hygiène et assainissement	Aissé Diarra
10H30-10H50	PAUSE CAFE	
10H50 – 13H	Travaux de groupe : Carte sociale	Aissé Diarra, Mariama Amadou, Jeanne Koopman
13H – 14H30	Pause déjeuner	
14H30 – 15H30	Restitution et discussion	Aissé Diarra
15H30 - 16H00	Présentation du profil historique (en plénière)	Jeanne Koopman
16H – 16H20	PAUSE CAFE	
16H20 – 17H	Présentation de la grille accès/contrôle des ressources (en plénière) et fin de la journée	Mariama Amadou
JOUR II		
8H30-8H45	Présentation du rapport du jour I	Les rapporteurs
8H45 – 10H	Travaux de groupe : Elaboration du diagramme des parties prenantes	Aissé, Mariama, et Jeanne
10H- 10H15	PAUSE CAFE	

10H15 – 10H45 10H45 – 11H30 11H30 – 13H00 13H00-14H30 14H30 – 15H30 15H30 – 16H00 16H – 16H20 16H20 – 17H	Restitution et discussion des résultats des travaux Présentation des outils de planification (en plénière) Travaux de groupe sur des outils de planification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse de problèmes Pyramide des problèmes Le plan d'action communautaire provisoire PAUSE DEJEUNER Restitution discussion des résultats Préparation de la visite du projet de l'ONG à Nafadji Distribution de textes à commenter PAUSE CAFE Préparation du guide des questions pour la visite 	Aissé Aissé, Mariama Aissé, Mariama, Jeanne Aissé Participant de JIGI et Aissé Participants
JOUR III		
8H30 – 8H45 9H00 – 11H30 12H – 13H00 13H – 14H30 14H30 – 15H30 15H30 – 16H15 16H15	Présentation de la synthèse du jour 2 Départ et visite du projet de Nafadji Mise en commun par les participants des résultats de la visite et des textes commentés PAUSE DEJEUNER Restitution de la visite et des textes Introduction aux suivi et évaluation PAUSE CAFE et fin de la journée	Rapporteurs Aissé Participations Aissé Jeanne

JOUR IV		
8H30 – 8H45	Présentation de la synthèse du jour III	Rapporteurs
8H45 – 10H	Outils de suivi évaluation (travaux de groupe)	Aissé, Mariama, Jeanne
10H – 10H30	Restitution des résultats	Aissé et Jeanne
10H30 – 10H45	PAUSE CAFE	
	Elaboration des programmes des activités futurs	Aissé
10H45 – 13H00	PAUSE DEJEUNER	
13H – 14H30	Rédaction des recommandations générales Rédaction motion de remerciements	Participants, Aissé
14H30 – 15H15	Evaluation de l'atelier	Participants
	Clôture de l'atelier	Chef Division Hydraulique Rurale
15H15 – 15H30	WAWI PARTY	
15H30 – 15H30		
15H30 – 16H30		

QUARTERLY REPORT: APRIL TO JUNE 2005

WID IQC Task Order: West Africa Water Initiative (WAWI) Short-term Technical Assistance in Gender Mainstreaming Activity

Elizabeth Akpalu, Ghana; Aisse Diarra, Mali; Mariama Amadou, Niger
Compiled by Jeanne Koopman, Team Leader

Summary of Activities

Individual organizational support and activities:

Ghana:

From May 5 to 10, the gender expert conducted a series of one-day gender analysis and training workshops with UNICEF Focus Support Groups for Hygiene Promotion in the schools and the community. The meetings with these groups of teachers, students, and community members were held in four different districts in the Tamale Region. After a general discussion of women's roles in hygiene promotion, participants broke into groups of boys, girls, men, and women to discuss and comment on the following issues:

- What do you consider as gender concerns of school/community hygiene promotion peculiar to your environment?
- Task analysis and role flexibility by gender and age.
- Brainstorming to devise suitable messages and educational materials to address barriers to hygiene promotion.

Mali:

A one-day orientation workshop for heads of departments at the *Direction Nationale de l'Hydraulique* and for heads of the regional health department at Segou who collaborate with Global 2000 was held in May. Unfortunately, Global 2000's regional collaborators did not travel to Bamako for the workshop due to heavy work demands, but three heads of department at the Hydrology Department were trained in gender issues and analysis for the water and sanitation sectors.

Niger:

Mariama Amadou traveled to Maradi to discuss possible contributions to the gender mainstreaming workshop by UNICEF and World Vision. UNICEF offered to share their experiences in monitoring and evaluation of their activities, while World Vision agreed to share ideas about "Junior Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) Committees" that they hope to organize in school settings. Other partners were visited and their participants for the workshops names.

Workshops:

Four-day gender mainstreaming workshops were held in Niger (May 31 to June 3) and Mali (June 7-10), and a three-day workshop was held in Ghana (June 21-23). The Ghana and Niger workshops were held close to the sites of most WAWI partners' activities, while the Mali workshop was held in the national capital, where WaterAid, a WAWI partner, supports six local NGOS working in peri-urban areas. Local government authorities and regional technical personnel were well represented in all the workshops along with the direct WAWI partners they work with such as UNICEF, World Vision, WaterAid, Global 2000, Helen Keller International, and the International Trachoma Institute.

The focus of the Niger and Mali workshops was participatory practice with tools of gender analysis and gender balanced planning and evaluation, whereas the focus in Ghana was on gender analysis of the work of the participants' own organizations. While all workshops covered some of the same ground, the differences reflect the needs expressed by WAWI partners to the national gender experts as well as the fact that gender analysis has a longer history among the organizations that make up the WAWI project in Ghana than it does in either Niger or Mali. Furthermore, Niger and Mali are both new to the WAWI project, Niger having initiated the project less than eighteen months ago.

The Niger and Mali workshops were co-led by the national gender experts from both countries. The international consultant contributed ideas and support to the planning (directly during a trip in March) and to the implementation of these francophone workshops. Due to budgetary limitations, neither the planning nor the implementation of the Ghana workshop was directly supported by the international consultant.

Each workshop had an excellent balance of male and female participants: almost half and half for all three countries with a slight predominance of women in Ghana. (Unfortunately, many of the Ghana participants were administrative rather than managerial personnel.) WAWI-funded partners sponsored their own participants. Costs for government participants were covered by funds from the EGAT/WID Task Order. Some partners also made direct contributions to the program. In Niger, the regional World Vision coordinator reviewed the history of WAWI activities and the UNICEF regional head discussed project evaluation issues and then evaluated lessons learned from UNICEF's experience as a WAWI partner. In Mali the WaterAid local NGO partner organized a visit for workshop participants to Nafadji, a peri-urban area where WAWI is financing water and sanitation activities. In Ghana the World Vision national gender expert had planned to co-facilitate the workshop but was obliged to undertake an international trip at the last minute.

A much fuller account of workshop objectives, proceedings, and results are available in the individual workshop reports. A summary report will be available in mid-August.

Post-workshop planning

Post-workshop follow-up, which will be detailed in the forthcoming Workshop Report, has been planned in all three countries. The Niger workshop (held in Maradi) will be summarized in a subsequent two-day workshop (in Niamey) for Niamey-based WAWI partners. The mayor of a small town in the Maradi Region (invited to the workshop by UNICEF) has offered to host a follow-up activity in which Maradi-based participants can use the gender-sensitive analysis and activity planning tools they have learned in the workshop in an actual community. This will require close coordination with WAWI/UNICEF so that community expectations can be met.

Follow-up in Mali is expected to take place in three groups: one grouping the smaller partners (HKI, ITI, Global 2000) who work mainly in health and hygiene, another consisting of WaterAid partners working in peri-urban Bamako, and the last consisting of World Vision and government collaborators working in the Segou Region.

In Ghana, follow-up will be largely along institutional lines. Gender sensitization workshops will be held for UNICEF-supported regional and district environmental health officers; WaterAid will be assisted with the completion of their new Water and Gender Plan and with a monitoring and evaluation of three communities to assess changes in gender relations as a result of a sensitization program; World Vision plans to re-write its action plan for 2005-06 with the help of the national gender expert to make it more gender sensitive. Training and sensitization workshops will also be held for 30 core staff of the Institute of Local Government Studies to help them incorporate gender into their water and sanitation training programs for District Assemblies, and for opinion leaders in four communities which are served by the Tamale Metropolitan Assembly, but where women are not involved in water and sanitation management. Finally, twenty-six of World Vision's WATSAN committee members will be trained in gender mainstreaming analysis and activity planning tools.

Accomplishments and lessons learned

The extensive diagnosis of WAWI partner needs in gender training carried out by all three gender consultants helped them identify the most appropriate people to attend the gender mainstreaming workshops and to plan relevant content for the workshops. In all three countries, multiple visits to WAWI partners were critical both for workshop success as well as for more specialized program planning with individual organizations.

In Niger:

- The early nomination of gender focal points and alternates among direct partners and WAWI government collaborators helped with mobilization of specific participants who could benefit from the workshop content.
- Making the acquaintance of people who were already convinced of the importance of gender issues helped the gender expert immeasurably as it allowed her to program specific contributions to the workshops by the Maradi based coordinators for World Vision and UNICEF. The power-point

presentation by World Vision of the history of WAWI activities in Niger since its inception in April 2003 was an important orientation for government WAWI partners who had previously had little contact with WAWI, and the power-point presentation by UNICEF provided an evaluation of gender-relevant issues that stimulated highly useful discussions.

In Mali:

- Use of a questionnaire to gauge the level of gender knowledge among partners in Niger and Mali helped the gender expert fine tune her presentations during the workshop.
- A field trip to a WAWI partner's project site in a peri-urban area provided workshop participants with an opportunity for direct evaluation of water and sanitation issues and their gender dimensions via a discussion with local community activists.
- Execution of a mini-workshop in gender concepts for three persons in Ministry of Hydraulics in Mali seems to have had a contradictory effect: it provided an introduction to gender issues but did not stimulate their actual attendance at the workshop.

In Ghana:

- The close relationships forged by the DevTech gender consultant with other gender experts in Ghana not only facilitated their participation in the workshop as facilitators, but allowed for the last-minute replacement of a close colleague who had to travel outside the country. The national consultant collaborated closely with her co-facilitators in regular meetings prior to the start of the workshop and at the end of each day (to review results and discuss areas that needed emphasis or required modification).

In all three countries participation in the workshops themselves by both WAWI direct partners and WAWI government collaborators facilitated their ability to understand each others' relationships with WAWI and to share concrete ideas on how gender affects their separate and potentially joint work. Practice with analytical and activity planning/evaluation tools for mainstreaming gender in WAWI partner activities both provided considerable insights into differences in men's and women's "issues" as they affect work in water, hygiene, and sanitation, but also provided the contacts that will be essential for a pro-active follow-up by participants. (Currently planned follow-up activities have been outlined in section one above.)

Challenges and lessons learned

Ghana: Budget constraints neither meant that the WAWI gender team leader (international consultant) was not able to assist the national expert on-site with workshop planning and did not attend the Ghana Workshop. However, given the wide

experience and excellent skills of the national consultant, this limitation did not seriously affect the program.

Niger and Ghana: Low Workshop attendance by the field program managers of a major WAWI partner, World Vision.

In Niger, most of the World Vision participants in the gender mainstreaming workshop were young women working exclusively with women in non-water related activities. In Ghana, most of the World Vision female participants were involved in administrative work. Mali had very few WV participants altogether. There are several reasons for low workshop attendance by World Vision managers. The first is their heavy previous involvement in a series of national and international meetings in May and June. The Mali WV director was very frank about this constraint, saying that his field managers were almost at the point of rebellion because they had so long neglected their local activities. In Ghana, there was an additional factor: another World Vision workshop actually coincided with the gender workshop, even though the national consultant had planned the dates of her workshop in close collaboration with World Vision about three months before it took place. The fact that WV managers had been scheduled to attend the gender workshop but attended another workshop instead (except for the single female WV-ADP manager) suggests some ambivalence about gender issues and gender training on the part of most WV managers. The entire DevTech gender consultant team had noted this problem during our joint meeting in Bamako in early November 2004.

The lesson here may be that gender analysis must prove itself *before* we can expect managers to come to workshops, because gender competes with a wide variety of meetings for managerial attention---especially in WAWI where international and national meetings are often disruptive of local programs. And, nowhere can this “proving” its worth be better done than in the context of actual work in villages where people must confront often very thorny gender issues around leadership and inappropriate decision-making based on partial (because male-only) knowledge of water and sanitation issues. It is therefore extremely important to bring the message to managers, not necessarily in the context of workshop, but in the context in which they must supervise their field workers. Cancellations of key parts of the Ghana gender expert’s planned activities with World Vision leading up to the workshop (see below) seem to be a negative illustration of this point.

Ghana: Negative impact on the gender mainstreaming workshop of program changes due to problems with consultant travel to Tamale.

The gender mainstreaming program in Ghana emphasizes support for the field workers and managers of WAWI associated organizations. Accordingly, the gender expert had planned several day-long training sessions to take place in village settings during March and April. This program was seriously disrupted by the postponement of two planned trips to Tamale during this time. World Vision was not pleased with the cancellation, since it also disrupted their program, and the activities, a series of village-level discussions to analyze gender issues and to familiarize both World Vision field staff and

village leaders with the specific gender issues inherent in water and sanitation activities, ultimately were dropped. It is likely that if World Vision managers had been exposed to the power of gender analysis in an actual work session, they would have given more attention subsequently to the Ghana gender workshop.

As noted in Elizabeth Akpalu's quarterly report (see attachments) the cancellation of her March and April trips to work with World Vision impacted very negatively on the June workshop. As she recounts, "Although the Operations Manager of WV Tamale submitted the names of the seven ADP managers, only one ADP manager in charge of programmes attended. The rest of the WV staff present were administrative staff. The ADP Manager [who did attend], Mrs. Evelyn Nsiah, was really saddened at the lost opportunity. ... This turn of events was a direct outcome of the disruption in my planned durbars with WV in March & April due to the postponement and cancellation of my trips to Tamale."

Niger: Impact of WAWI-government problems

Niger's 15-month WAWI program has experienced serious problems in collaborating with government agencies, especially with the national hydrology department. These problems reportedly disrupted the international WAWI annual meeting in Niamey in May 2005, just two weeks before the gender workshop. As a result of disagreements at the WAWI partners' meeting, the Department of Hydrology decided to pull out of WAWI altogether. Thus, three days before the opening of her workshop, the Niger gender expert was informed that none of the three national program managers from the department would attend the workshop. In the end, four representatives from the Maradi and Zinder regional departments, having not been informed of the national decision, attended the gender workshop (held in Maradi) but two from Maradi received orders to withdraw on the second day. Luckily communication problems prevented this order from reaching the Zinder participants.

These problems illustrate the delicate political issues commonly found when well-funded foreign-based NGOs work with severely under-funded government agencies. The problems are larger than a gender activity can solve, but it is worth pointing out that gender workshops may be a good way to bring partners and their government collaborators together in an environment of joint learning and planning. If a partnership is truly to develop, it is important that managers at both levels (WAWI partners and government departments) be brought into joint activities where relationships can be made and solidified.

Recommendations

With the initiation of the cropping season (June-early September) just as WAWI partners have been motivated by the workshops to increase gender-related analysis and activities within their organizations, and the cancellation of activities in Ghana during April and May, the WAWI team is seeking a no cost extension of the WAWI Short-

term Technical Assistance in Gender Mainstreaming Activity through at least the end of October or, if possible, until the end of November.

Quarterly Report by WAWI Gender Consultant – Ghana

Activities planned for April were disrupted. However I was able to implement two major activities:

1. May 4-13: Mainstreaming Gender in UNICEF Focus Support Groups (FSG) for Hygiene Promotion in the schools and the community
2. June 20-24: Gender Mainstreaming workshop at the GILLBT Training Center in Tamale

Mainstreaming Gender in UNICEF FSG

This was in response to a request expressed during the diagnostic and needs assessment.

Objectives

- To improve the implementation of hygiene promotion activities from a gender perspective
- To help both school/community come up with appropriate hygiene promotion interventions and measure hygiene behaviour change among men/boys/women and girls
- To identify strategies of motivation for change in hygiene behaviour for both genders

The workshop covered 4 districts over the period of May 5-10:

- Tolon-Kumbungu May 5
- Savelugu-Nanton May 6
- Yendi May 9
- Zabzugu-Tatale May 10

My visit to these 4 districts was in fulfillment of organizational-level technical support for UNICEF FSG.

Unfortunately the durbars planned for World Vision (WV) ADPs were cancelled because of disruptions from ARD.

Gender Mainstreaming Workshop; June 20-24

The primary objective of the training activity is to develop the capacity of WAWI partner organizations namely World Vision, Water Aid /New Energy, Winrock, UNICEF and secondly the associated partners, the district assemblies and sector ministries to mainstream gender into their programmes.

Specific objectives of the workshop:

- To improve gender awareness among WAWI partners

- To develop skills in gender planning through gender awareness and analysis
- To develop action plans
- To input into the Ghana draft water policy process

Preparation and Consultation for Workshop

A lot of preparation went into the planning of the workshop. In view of the absence of Joyce Jackson of WV, I hired a Guest Consultant to assist me with the facilitation of the workshop.

The Guest Consultant, Dr. Cherub Antwi-Nsiah is a Gender Advisor and Organizational Specialist with the Netherlands Development Organization SNV. She has worked in the Northern Region in the water and sanitation sector. She was on vacation at the time of the workshop and agreed to co-facilitate the workshop.

I was also able to hold meetings and consultations with the Director of the Institute of Local Government Studies (ILGS), Ms. Esther Ofei-Aboagye who opened the workshop on behalf of the Minister of Local Government and Rural Development (MoLGRD).

There were regular meetings prior to the start of the workshop, at the end of each day of the workshop and on the last day of the workshop between the WAWI National Consultant, the Guest Consultant and the two representatives of WV and Water Aid. The workshop programme, the content and process were discussed and thoroughly reviewed. At the end of each day of the workshop, there was a review of the days' events and a discussion on areas that needed to be emphasized and/or required modification.

Participation in the workshop

World Vision (WV) Area Development Programme Managers and Gender Focal Persons from all the seven ADPs including headquarters staff were expected to attend. Unfortunately Mrs. Joyce Jackson, the National Gender Focal person was out of the country and so was Mr. Asare, the Director.

Although the Operations Manager of WV Tamale, Daniel Salifu submitted the names of the seven ADP managers only one substantive ADP manager in charge of programmes attended. The rest of the WV staff present were administrative staff.

The ADP Manager from the Central Region, Mrs. Evelyn Nsiah who acted for the National Gender Focal Person was really saddened at the lost opportunity.

This turn of events was a direct outcome of the disruption in my planned durbars with WV in March & April due to the postponement and cancellation of my trips to Tamale.

Winrock was fully represented at the Gender Mainstreaming workshop in the person of Peter Abugah

UNICEF focus support groups for hygiene promotion in the District Assemblies were represented with the exception of Mr. Foster Soley who failed to turn up.

Water Aid National Gender Focal person, Mrs. Joyce Danquah; the Advocacy Manager and three others from New Energy were in attendance: the Micro-credit and Gender Focal person, the Training officer and the Hygiene and Sanitation Promotion Officer attended the workshop.

There were representatives also from:

- Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MoLGRD)
- Institute of Local Government Studies (ILGS) which is the Government Institution responsible for the training of District Assemblies(DA)
- Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MOWAC)
- Tamale Metropolitan Assembly (TAMA)

There were competing activities during the period of the workshop- WV organized a workshop at the same time however the Winrock member decided to attend the Gender Mainstreaming workshop because according to him it was more relevant to his work.

Apart from Patrick Amoateng-Mensah who attended the opening of the workshop none of the top managers from WV were present.

Mr. Bismarck Nerquaye Tetteh was unable to attend because he had to be at another workshop.

The workshop dates were agreed on after careful consultation with the WAWI partners and for these partners especially WV to fail to take advantage of the workshop was most regrettable.

The rational for inviting non- WAWI partners but relevant stakeholders: MOWAC, TAMA, ILGS, MoLGRD is that these organizations are responsible for the training of the district assembly staff. Their involvement will ensure that the issues of gender mainstreaming in water and sanitation are incorporated in the training of DA staff in all districts.

Facilitation of National Level Gender Working Groups

The workshop has laid the foundation for the collaboration of National Level Gender Working Groups. It is hoped that a meeting will be convened in Tamale to invite the partners and stakeholders who attended the workshop to share their experiences and implementation plans in their respective projects based on the Action Plans each partner submitted for the next three months (July – September 2005). Please see attached a selective summary of Action Plans from participants at the workshop which I hope to assist them with.

The workshop also brought to the forefront the need to provide individual, specialized assistance to WAWI partner organizations to analyze and modify work plans to better incorporate a gender perspective.

Provision of Individual Technical Assistance to WAWI Partner Organizations

During the workshop the work plans of the partner organizations - Water Aid/New Energy, World Vision and Winrock were assisted individually. It was evident that a follow-up is required to ensure that they operationalize their work plans, budget adequately and monitor and evaluate their activities.

Challenges

The major challenges encountered during this quarter:

1. The lack of cooperation experienced from ARD which greatly disrupted my planned programme.
2. The WV ADP Managers have not cooperated in the manner expected of them and they were competing programmes planned during the period of the workshop.
3. IT problems encountered such as disrupted internet connections and frequent breakdown of my PC and laptop.

Recommendation

1. Facilitation of National Level Gender Working Group: It will be advisable to request the WAWI Secretariat to assist in the operationalization of the WAWI Gender Working Groups.
1. Partners and the DAs should meet at least once a month to share experiences, best practices and document these as tools to further advance the Gender Mainstreaming effort.
2. It is through such a forum that I will be able to identify and provide individual technical assistance.

Summarized Action Plans

Organization	Key tasks	Time frame	Obj/issue
UNICEF Support Group	Conduct gender sensitization workshops for Regional, Environmental and District Health Officers	3 rd -4 th week in Sept. 2005	
Water Aid/ New Energy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bring the outcomes of the WAGCP Gender Audit results to bear on the WAG 2005-10 country strategy 2. Finalize the TOR for Gender focal persons of WAG & Partner organizations (New Energy) 	<p>July – Aug. 2005</p> <p>July 15-20, 2005</p> <p>Mid Aug. 2005</p>	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Finalize the new WAG Gender Implementation Plan – the outcome of the Gender Audit 4. Monitoring & Evaluation of 3 communities to assess changes in gender relations as a result of sensitization at the household level 	Sept. 5-10, 2005	
World Vision (WV)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Re-write Action Plan for 2005-6 (Dry Season) 2. Mainstream activities for the dry season 3. Monitoring of implementation plan 	<p>Aug. 2005-6</p> <p>Sept. 1-10, 2005 Winrock</p> <p>Sept. 15-30, 2005 (Winrock, WVI)</p>	
Institute of Local Government Studies (ILGS)	Sensitization of 30 core staff of the ILGS to understand and incorporate gender mainstreaming in water and sanitation in all training programmes	Aug. 23-25, 2005	
Tamale Metropolitan Assembly (TAMA)	<p>In selected communities-Datoyili and surrounding communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization workshops of opinion leaders in 4 communities on the roles and responsibilities of men and women in relation to water and sanitation • Selection and training of 26 WATSAN committee members in gender mainstreaming of programmes and 	<p>1st week in Aug. 2005</p> <p>August 2005</p>	Issue is the non-involvement of women in water and sanitation and management

	activities		
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Submitted
E.Q. Akpalu
July 1, 2005

RAPPORT SEMESTRIEL DEVTECH D'AVRIL A JUIN 2005

Aissé Diarra, Mali

Les activités prévues pour le trimestre (avril, mai, juin) étaient :

- l'appui aux responsables de la DNH pour une connaissance des notions genre,
- La préparation de l'atelier de WAWI,
- La participation à l'atelier de Maradi à Niamey
- La tenue de l'atelier du Mali,
- La production du rapport de l'atelier.

L'appui aux responsables de la DNH et de Global 2000

Dans le plan d'action annuel élaboré à la suite du diagnostic des partenaires, il était prévu une orientation des responsables de ces deux services avant la tenue de l'atelier. A cause de leur calendrier chargé, Global 2000 n'a pas pu amener ses collaborateurs des services de santé de la région de Ségou.

A la DNH, seuls trois personnes (deux hommes et une femme) ont été orientés pendant une journée aux notions de : genre, analyse sociale selon le genre, institutionnalisation du genre.

A la fin de la journée, les participants étaient d'avoir reçu cette orientation et ont demandé un approfondissement de la question après l'atelier.

La préparation de l'atelier de WAWI du Mali

Pour élaborer le document de base et connaître le profil des participants, la consultante a entrepris des visites auprès des partenaires de WAWI pour parler de l'atelier et définir le contenu.

La première proposition de contenu, basé sur la formation n'a pas été acceptée. Il a fallu revoir certains partenaires pour discuter du contenu de l'atelier conformément à leurs besoins. C'est ainsi qu'il y a eu des visites à Korofina pour connaître le projet d'hydraulique de AMASBIF, à Nafadji voir le projet d'hygiène/assainissement de l'ONG Jigi à Nafadji.

Ces visites ont permis de comprendre certaines difficultés liées à la gestion de l'hydraulique, l'hygiène/assainissement.

A l'ONG ADAF/GALLE, au bureau de ARD et à la division hygiène/assainissement, la consultante a pu avoir des documents sur des études de cas à utiliser lors des travaux de groupe.

Ella aussi analysé certains documents en anglais, donnés par la superviseur Jeanne Koopman et les a donné à la traduction en français.

Le document de base contenant les : objectifs, les résultats attendus et les outils à développer a été finalisé et envoyé à la superviseur pour amendement.

En début mai, après la correction du document par la superviseur, un questionnaire a été envoyé aux participants pour connaître leur niveau de connaissance en genre parce que l'atelier ne s'attellera pas sur les notions de base du genre.

Ce questionnaire a été bénéfique parce qu'il a permis à la consultante de consacrer dans son calendrier de l'atelier plus de temps aux outils. Plus des deux tiers des participants, avaient participé à une ou plusieurs ateliers sur les notions de base du genre.

Une lettre d'invitation contenant les objectifs et les conditions de participation a été envoyée aux partenaires de WAWI.

En mi mai, toutes les lettres d'invitation et le questionnaire avaient été envoyés aux participants.

Après des entretiens au bureau ARD, le coordinateur du bureau ARD s'est engagé à faciliter la mobilisation des partenaires pour leur participation à l'atelier. Il a insisté auprès de l'UNICEF pour leur participation et WaterAid pour les préparatifs de la visite de terrain lors de l'atelier.

Participation de la consultante du Mali à l'atelier de Niamey

Le 27 mai, j'ai quitté le Mali pour Niamey où j'ai travaillé avec les deux collègues sur le document de base de l'atelier du Niger. Nous avons élaboré le calendrier de travail, précisé les outils à élaborer et reparti les tâches.

A Maradi, pendant quatre jours, j'ai participé à la facilitation de l'atelier.

Au retour à Niamey, j'ai finalisé le document de base et le calendrier de travail avec la superviseur.

Juin :

L'atelier du Mali a débuté le 7 mai. La facilitation a été assurée par les trois consultantes (Mali, Niger et USA)

Pendant 4 jours, nous avons facilité les sessions, distribué des documents et organisé la visite à Nafadji. Au cours des sessions (plénières et travaux de groupe), la consultante a pris des notes dans un bloc.

Après l'atelier, les consultantes du Mali et des USA ont élaboré le rapport financier avant de départ de celle-ci aux USA.

Pendant une semaine, j'ai organisé les documents saisis par une secrétaire en intégrant les notes prises lors de l'atelier pour avoir le rapport provisoire.

Conclusion

La préparation de l'atelier a pris du temps. Les participants n'ont pas réagi rapidement aux correspondances. Il y a eu des appels téléphoniques et des visites afin de collecter les questionnaires pour les analyser.

L'activité la plus importante du trimestre a été la tenue de l'atelier de WAWI sur genre: Eau, hygiène/assainissement. Les partenaires ont répondu positivement à l'invitation et participé à l'atelier qui a été très apprécié par les participants.

Un programme a été élaboré par les participants qui sollicitent la consultante de WAWI pour un appui sur le terrain.

Niger - Rapport avril-juin 2005
Mariama Amadou, Consultante Genre WAWI Niger

Conformément à mon plan d'action voici les activités que j'ai eu à réaliser :

- Des réunions avec les différents partenaires sur la préparation de l'atelier de Maradi en vue d'avoir leur engagement à participer mais au delà de négocier quelques prises en charges pour leurs participants. Ces réunions ont eu lieu à Niamey.
- Après la série de réunions sur Niamey j'ai entrepris une mission à Maradi dont l'objet était de discuter du programme de l'atelier avec certains partenaires majeurs comme L'Unicef, World Vision et l'hydraulique de façon à voir avec eux quels seraient les aspects du programme qu'ils seraient intéressés à développer. C'est ainsi que nous avons agréablement recueilli la proposition de l'Unicef à animer le thème sur leur expérience en matière de suivi-évaluation. Quand à World Vision ils s'étaient engagés à intervenir sur les comités Watsan. Quand aux autres partenaires de Maradi la visite a été mise à profit pour les informer sur la tenue imminente de l'atelier et de profiter de ma présence pour recueillir les noms de leurs participants. Sur tout un autre plan cette mission a permis de régler les aspects organisationnels du dit atelier à savoir : les réservations d'hôtel, les salles de conférence, la restauration et bien entendu le matériel de communication.
- Une autre activité majeure de ce trimestre a consisté en la rédaction de modules entrant dans le cadre de l'animation de l'atelier prévu se tenir à Maradi. Il faut signaler que ce travail a été fait de façon très dynamique et itérative dans la mesure où elle a fait l'objet d'échanges permanents entre les trois consultantes (Jeanne Koopman, Aissé Diarra, Amadou Mariama). Cette expérience a été très enrichissante pour moi dans la mesure où elle a permis une réelle Synergie dans nos actions.
- L'autre activité et pas des moindres à signaler est naturellement la recherche permanente de documents aussi bien dans les bibliothèques que sur le net. A ce niveau il est important de souligner les efforts incessants déployés par la consultante internationale Jeanne Koopman pour la mise à notre disposition des documents en rapport avec la dimension genre et la gestion de l'eau.

- L'atelier tenu à Maradi du 31 mai au 3 juin a constitué l'activité majeure dans la mesure où elle constitue l'aboutissement du processus de diagnostic participatif que nous avons initié avec les partenaires. Dans le cadre d'échanges entre Pays WAWI, j'ai eu à participer à l'atelier de Bamako sur le même thème tenu du 7 au 10 juin.
- De retour à Niamey le temps a été mis à profit pour produire la version finale du rapport de l'atelier de Maradi.
- Conformément au plan d'action l'étape suivante devrait être la restitution de l'atelier de Maradi aux représentants des partenaires qui n'ont pas eu l'occasion d'être parmi nous.

Niamey, le 17 juillet 2005